POLAND **26-07-2026**

Eugenix® EU Petition for Responsible Decommission-Deconstruction and Ecological Restoration Laws

I. Foundational Statement

This petition calls upon the European Parliament to adopt a Directive establishing **binding ecological-impact obligations** for all EU Member States and all public and private property owners. These obligations shall apply to **roads, buildings, industrial facilities, agricultural installations, and all developed lands**, ensuring that every constructed or altered territory is governed by **Deconstruction, Decommission, and Ecological Restoration Plan (DDERP)**. This petition is grounded in:

- **Indigenous rights to land continuity and ecological integrity**
- **Arcticus Blancus stewardship principles**
- **EU commitments under the Green Deal and Circular Economy Action Plan**
- **The doctrine of intergenerational ecological justice**

The DDERP requirement ensures that **no land is left abandoned, degraded, or ecologically stranded**, and that all owners — public or private — bear responsibility for the full lifecycle of their constructions.

II. Indigenous Rights Basis for the Petition

The Indigenous rights foundation of this petition is grounded explicitly in the principles established under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which affirms that Indigenous peoples possess inherent rights to their lands, territories, and resources, and to the conservation, protection, and restoration of the ecological systems upon which their cultures depend.

UNDRIP recognizes that environmental degradation, toxic industrial practices, and irresponsible land use constitute violations of cultural integrity, territorial dignity, and intergenerational wellbeing. Articles 25, 26, 29, and 32 of UNDRIP establish clear obligations for states to safeguard Indigenous environments, prevent hazardous activities, and ensure that development occurs only with full respect for ecological continuity and Indigenous stewardship.

By grounding DDERP in UNDRIP, the European Union acknowledges that responsible development must uphold Indigenous ecological rights as enforceable obligations, ensuring that land, water, and ecosystems are protected not only for present communities but for future generations whose cultural survival depends on the health of their territories. This section affirms that Indigenous ecological rights are foundational to the DDERP and serve as the moral, cultural, and legal basis for establishing lifecycle obligations for all public and private property owners across the Union.

1. Territorial Continuity as a Human Right

Indigenous frameworks, including Arcticus Blancus doctrine, recognize land as a **living continuity**, not a disposable resource. Land degradation through unmanaged demolition, abandoned infrastructure, or toxic runoff constitutes a violation of:

- **Cultural continuity**
- **Ecological sovereignty**
- **Intergenerational rights**

2. Stewardship Obligations

Indigenous stewardship obligations arise from the understanding that land, water, and ecosystems are not commodities but living entities requiring continuous care. These obligations, affirmed in UNDRIP Articles 25 and 29, establish that Indigenous peoples have the right—and the responsibility—to maintain the ecological integrity of their territories and to prevent activities that cause environmental harm.

This Directive reflects those obligations by requiring that all infrastructure, regardless of ownership, be managed through a lifecycle approach that protects soil, water, biomes, and cultural landscapes. By embedding stewardship duties into EU law, the Union acknowledges that ecological

responsibility is inseparable from cultural survival and territorial dignity. Indigenous stewardship principals of Arcticus Blancus indigenous group require:

- **Protection of waterways, soils, and atmosphere in the entire ecosystem**
- **Lifecycle responsibility for all human-made structures**
- **Predictable and defined ecological restoration plans**
- **Transparent, detailed and traceable material flows**
- **Financial backed assurance from all public and private deed owners**

3. EU Legal Compatibility

The ecological and territorial rights recognized in UNDRIP align directly with existing EU legal frameworks, making their integration both natural and necessary. Article 37 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights requires environmental protection to be integrated into all Union policies, while the Aarhus Convention guarantees public participation and access to environmental information—principles that reinforce Indigenous rights to consultation and ecological oversight.

The Directive's lifecycle obligations complement the EU Green Deal, the Biodiversity Strategy, and the Circular Economy Action Plan by ensuring that development, use, and decommissioning of infrastructure occur in a manner consistent with ecological justice. This compatibility demonstrates that respecting Indigenous ecological rights strengthens, rather than complicates, the EU's environmental governance. These principles align with:

- **Article 37 of the EU Charter (environmental protection)**
- **The Aarhus Convention (environmental rights)**
- **EU Biodiversity Strategy**
- **EU Circular Economy Action Plan**

Thus, Indigenous ecological obligations can be integrated into EU law without conflict.

III. Scope of the Proposed DDERP

The DDERP Directive shall apply to:

- **All roads** (national, regional, municipal, private access roads)
- **All buildings** (residential, commercial, industrial, public)
- **All developed lands** (agricultural, extractive, energy, logistics, military)
- **All territorial installations** (ports, railways, pipelines, utilities)

No property or infrastructure shall be exempt except temporary structures with a lifespan under 24 months.

IV. Required Components of the Deconstruction, Decommission & Ecological Restoration Plan (DDERP)

1. Material Inventory & Ecological Classification

The material inventory exists to ensure that every structure is understood at a granular level before deconstruction begins. Without a precise accounting of materials, their ecological impact, and their recyclability, owners cannot responsibly plan for dismantling, recycling, or restoration. This inventory also supports Indigenous ecological rights by identifying materials that disrupt soil, water, or biome continuity, enabling culturally aligned restoration strategies. Each DDERP must be updated **every 5 years** and include:

- Full list of construction materials
- Material type, grade, recyclability, toxicity
- Quantities (kg, m³, units)
- Indigenous ecological impact classification (soil disruption, water impact, biome displacement)

In addition to defining the structural components of the DDERP, it is essential to recognize that most of the technical information required for responsible deconstruction cannot originate from property owners alone. The detailed specifications of materials, their handling requirements, recyclability profiles, and safe dismantling procedures must be provided by the original materials manufacturers, structural engineers, and architects who designed the building or infrastructure.

These professionals are responsible for generating the authoritative order of decommissioning, the sequence of deconstruction, and the labor-hour estimates associated with safe and mandated handling. By grounding the DDERP in certified technical data from the original creators of the structure, the DDERP Directive ensures accuracy, safety, and compliance with both ecological obligations and Indigenous stewardship principles.

2. Structural Deconstruction Sequence

The deconstruction sequence ensures that dismantling occurs safely, predictably, and without causing unnecessary ecological harm. It prevents chaotic demolition practices that release toxins, destabilize land, or damage waterways. By defining the order of operations, stabilization needs, and machinery requirements, this component protects workers, ecosystems, and Indigenous territorial continuity. Deconstruction sequence should include:

- Safe dismantling order
- Required stabilization measures
- Machinery and equipment
- Indigenous-aligned risk-mitigation protocols (water protection, soil containment)

3. Labor Requirements

Labor requirements ensure that deconstruction is performed by appropriately trained personnel and that the workforce is protected under EU and Indigenous ecological standards. This subsection exists to prevent unsafe labor practices, ensure adequate staffing, and incorporate Indigenous ecological-stewardship training so that workers understand the cultural and environmental significance of the land they are restoring. Labor requirements should include:

- Estimated labor hours per stage
- Skill categories (general labor, certified demolition, hazardous-material specialists)
- Indigenous ecological-stewardship training requirements

- Safety compliance under EU labor law

4. Ecological Restoration Plan

The ecological restoration plan is the heart of Indigenous stewardship within the DDERP Directive. Its purpose is to ensure that land is not merely cleared but healed. Restoration must return soil, water, vegetation, and wildlife pathways to a state of continuity aligned with Indigenous ecological doctrines. This subsection prevents the creation of ecological dead zones and ensures that developed lands are reintegrated into living ecosystems. This is the Indigenous-rights core. Every property, owners must define:

- Soil remediation procedures
- Water-table protection and restoration
- Vegetation reintroduction using **native species only**
- Wildlife corridor re-establishment
- Removal of ecological barriers (culverts, impermeable surfaces, toxic fill)
- Restoration of natural drainage and hydrology
- Indigenous community consultation where applicable

5. Recycling & Reclamation Pathways

Recycling and reclamation pathways ensure that materials are not wasted, abandoned, or sent unnecessarily to landfills. This subsection supports circular-economy goals and Indigenous ecological principles by reducing extraction pressure, minimizing waste, and ensuring that reclaimed materials re-enter productive cycles. It also prevents toxic legacy materials from reappearing in future construction. Pathways for each material should include:

- Designated recycling facilities
- Reuse pathways
- Expected recovery percentage
- Carbon-offset impact

- Indigenous ecological compatibility (avoidance of toxic legacy materials)

6. Hazardous Material Management

Hazardous material management exists to prevent toxins from entering soil, water, or air during deconstruction. This subsection protects human health, Indigenous territorial rights, and ecological continuity by ensuring that dangerous substances are identified, contained, transported, and disposed of safely. It also mandates Indigenous oversight for culturally sensitive lands where contamination would cause disproportionate harm. Hazardous Materials management plan should include:

- Containment protocols
- Transport requirements
- Approved disposal sites
- Monitoring obligations
- Indigenous oversight for culturally sensitive lands

7. Financial Provisioning: The Ecological Continuity Reserve Fund

The Ecological Continuity Reserve Fund ensures that owners cannot evade their responsibilities through insolvency, abandonment, or transfer of ownership. It creates a financial guarantee that deconstruction and restoration will occur regardless of economic circumstances. This fund protects Indigenous ecological rights by ensuring that restoration is always financially possible and never dependent on voluntary compliance. Each owner must maintain a **DDERP Financial Bond**, calculated based on:

- Material quantities
- Labor hours
- Hazard-management costs
- Ecological restoration obligations
- Long-term monitoring requirements

Funds must be held in escrow in bonded instruments to prevent abandonment of financial responsibilities.

V. Obligations of EU Member States

Member States must:

1. Establish national registries for DDERPs
2. Conduct compliance audits every 5 years
3. Integrate Indigenous ecological-rights frameworks into national environmental law
4. Ensure that public infrastructure (roads, utilities, military sites) has certified DDERPs
5. Enforce penalties for non-compliance

VI. Enforcement Mechanisms

Enforcement mechanisms ensure that the DDERP Directive is not symbolic but fully operational. Ecological obligations — especially those grounded in Indigenous rights — require more than voluntary compliance; they require structures that verify, certify, and compel responsible action. This section establishes the systems that guarantee accountability: certification bodies, oversight entities, penalties, and reparations.

These mechanisms protect ecosystems from abandonment, prevent hazardous negligence, and uphold Indigenous territorial dignity by ensuring that every owner, public or private, fulfills their ecological responsibilities. Enforcement is the backbone of lifecycle stewardship, transforming ecological principles into enforceable obligations.

1. Certification Requirements

Certification ensures that every Deconstruction, Decommission & Ecological Restoration Plan (DDERP) meets the standards of ecological continuity, Indigenous stewardship, and EU environmental law. Without certification, plans could be incomplete, inaccurate, or intentionally misleading. Certification creates a formal checkpoint where experts — including Indigenous ecological councils —

verify that the plan respects land, water, and biome continuity. This mechanism prevents ecological harm caused by poorly designed or unreviewed deconstruction strategies. All DDERPs must be certified by:

- National environmental authorities
- Municipal planning offices
- Indigenous ecological councils where applicable
- EU Ecological Compliance Impact Assessment Office (new review body)

2. Compliance Audits

Audits ensure that certification is not a one-time event but an ongoing obligation. Infrastructure changes, material degradation, and ecological shifts require periodic reassessment. Compliance audits prevent owners from neglecting their responsibilities after initial approval and ensure that restoration plans remain accurate and actionable. Audits also protect Indigenous territories by identifying ecological risks early and enforcing corrective measures before harm occurs. Audit goals should include:

- Audits conducted every 5 years for all properties.
- Additional audits triggered upon property sale, redevelopment, or major renovation.
- Audit results must be submitted to national authorities and the EU registry.
- Non-compliance triggers mandatory corrective actions.

3. Penalties for Non-Compliance

Penalties exist to ensure that ecological obligations carry out real consequences. Without enforceable penalties, irresponsible owners could abandon structures, ignore hazardous materials, or refuse restoration duties. Penalties protect ecosystems, Indigenous rights, and public safety by creating financial, administrative, and legal deterrents. They also ensure fairness: compliant owners should not bear the burden of those who neglect their responsibilities. Penalties and non-compliance goals should include:

- Administrative fines proportional to property value and ecological risk.

- Suspension of redevelopment or construction permits.
- Mandatory state-executed deconstruction at the owner's cost.
- Criminal liability for hazardous-material negligence.
- Ecological reparations for damage to Indigenous territories.

VII. Benefits to the European Union

The adoption of this DDERP Directive provides the European Union with a strategic, long-term advantage by transforming ecological responsibility into a predictable, enforceable, and rights-aligned governance model. By embedding Indigenous stewardship principles into the lifecycle of all infrastructure and developed lands, the EU strengthens its environmental resilience, reduces demolition waste, and prevents the creation of abandoned or ecologically stranded territories.

This approach reinforces circular-economy markets by ensuring that materials are reclaimed and reintegrated into productive use, reducing extraction pressure and supporting sustainable industry. It also protects Indigenous ecological rights, restoring degraded lands and safeguarding territorial continuity across Member States. Through this DDERP Directive, the EU harmonizes modern environmental policy with Indigenous ecological doctrines, positioning itself as a global leader in sustainable development that involves ecological justice and intergenerational stewardship thru:

- Protection of Indigenous ecological rights
- Predictable lifecycle management for all infrastructure
- Massive reduction in demolition waste
- Strengthened circular-economy markets
- Restoration of degraded lands
- Prevention of ecological abandonment
- Long-term climate resilience
- Harmonization of EU and Indigenous stewardship doctrines

VIII. Petition Request

This petition respectfully calls upon the European Parliament to take decisive legislative action that translates ecological responsibility into enforceable obligations across all Member States. The requested measures include adopting a **DDERP Directive that mandates comprehensive Deconstruction, Decommission & Ecological Restoration Plans** for all public and private property owners, ensuring that every structure and developed territory has a responsible end-of-life pathway.

The petition further seeks the establishment of an **EU Ecological Compliance Impact Assessment Office** to review future policy needs based on submitted plans that specify obligations towards large quantity and many types of materials that need a plan to prevent ecological catastrophes in European indigenous ecosystem. It requests the integration of Indigenous ecological-rights frameworks into EU environmental law, ensuring that territorial dignity and cultural continuity are protected.

Additionally, it calls for mandatory financial provisioning through an **DDERP's Financial Bond Escrow Depository**, guaranteeing that restoration obligations cannot be evaded through abandonment or insolvency. Finally, the petition asks that Member States implement national compliance legislation within 24 months, ensuring uniform ecological responsibility and stewardship throughout the European Union.

IX. Closing Statement

This petition advances a future in which the European Union recognizes that **ecological responsibility is inseparable from Indigenous rights, territorial dignity, and intergenerational justice**. By obligating all property owners to prepare responsible deconstruction and ecological restoration, the EU ensures that its built environment remains aligned with sustainability, stewardship, and cultural continuity. Eugenix® P.S.A. stands ready to assist in drafting annexes, ecological classification systems, Indigenous stewardship protocols, and implementation frameworks.

With nature respectfully,

K Pawlak

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